# THE CA NEWSLETTER

Summer 2013

Volume 21, Number 2



#### Featured in this issue:

- Provenance by Fingerprinting
- French Evasions
- The EAC Census of NJ Coppers
- Counterfeit Halfpenny Errors
- Unusual Copyright Infringement Clause
- Unique Hibernia Halfpenny Die Trial
- New Jersey Coppers in the 2014 Redbook
- Colonials at the ANA Summer Seminar

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1787 Excelsior Copper, W-5790. George Clinton. Fine-15 (PCGS). From the John "Jack" Royse Collection. Ex: Roper. Realized \$218,500



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the Newsletter); \$10 for junior members (under 18).

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## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

(Jim Rosen)

I hope that this issue of our *Newsletter* finds you all healthy and looking forward to our convention in November. In preparing for this message, I looked at the Presidential Message I wrote last year at this time and was aghast to read that last year I wrote about the sadness in Colorado due to the fires. This year, the fires south of Denver are even worse than last year and are the worst in Colorado history. I know that this is not directly related to colonial coins but the ANA is housed in Colorado so there is a tie-in. Whenever we are saddened by the fact that we missed a coin at an auction or missed an opportunity to buy a coin on our wants-list, let us not forget what our fellow Americans are going thru in Colorado, Arizona, Oklahoma, Texas, the midwest and all places that Mother Nature has decided to show her ugly side, and realize how truly lucky we are. Those that have been struck with these tragedies, our hearts go out to you.

#### PLEASE PAY SPECIAL ATTENTION TO BELOW INFORMATION IN BOLD

Our club is doing fine, with new members joining all the time and a new book on New Jersey Coppers to be published jointly with the ANS out in time for our Convention in Baltimore during November 7<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup>. Stay tuned to upcoming news about our convention by checking our Website and the Whitman website: www.whitmanexpo.com.

Talking about websites, we are in need of a support person for Stan Stephens, our current webmaster. Since our website is such an essential part of our club, we should have a backup to Stan and possible heir apparent to him. At some point, Stan is going to retire like all of us and we need to have someone in place. There has to be someone in our club who is not only computer savvy, but has the skills and time to be involved with the website. Please, if you have an interest in helping the club with this vital function, contact me or Stan, our contact information is in every Newsletter. Also, you could inherit a new website, as Michael Wierzba, a club member and owner of New England Rarities, is graciously donating his time and finances to help develop a new site for us. Thank you very much Mike, we are all appreciative.

In an effort to make the best use out of our *Newsletter* space, we are having both the Research Grant Application and the Memorial/Honorials Donation forms placed on the website. In addition, in this *Newsletter* there is an explanation of the research grants and this information can also be found in the Spring 2013 *Newsletter*. If you have any questions about this new program that we are proud to offer, please do not hesitate to contact me or Jack Howes. Please be sure you make a note of this change. THESE FORMS WILL NO LONGER BE PRINTED IN THE *NEWSLETTER*.

As I mentioned in the last Presidential Message, the CDs of our *Newsletters* from the beginning of our club to present time have been selling well and I want to thank those who have purchased them. I also want to thank Ray Williams, Charlie Rohrer, Wayne

Shelby and Randy Clark for all their ongoing work to make this project a successful endeavor. Please see my previous *Newsletter's* "President's Message" for all the details.

Now a few words about our convention. Please note a change from previous years. The program of our events for the convention will NOT be given out at the main registration table, but at our Club Table. There are a number of reasons for this change. One is that we would like to have all members register for the convention so that we can get an estimate as to the number of members attending. This information certainly might be useful in looking at future sites. Further, we might be able to use this information to improve our turnout. The second reason is that if we left the programs at the main registration desk, we would have to print many more programs since many programs would disappear into the pockets of people who are not the least bit interested in Colonial Numismatics. There will be laminated sheets at the main registration desk to remind all of us about this change.

Staying on the convention theme a bit more, we are still planning to have a donated lots auction again this year and, like last year, on the evening of the Educational Program, which we expect to be Thursday evening November 7th...BUT PLEASE CHECK AND DOUBLE CHECK OUR WEBSITE AND THE WHITMAN SITE AS WE GET CLOSER. I am appealing to all of you at this time to donate something from your "colonial attic" to the Donated Lots auction. Again you can take a tax deduction for such a donation as we are a 501(c)3 tax-exempt organization. So please help our club as the Donated Lots auctions are so important to its well-being. Jack Howes is again in charge of the donated lots auction so please contact him at jackhowes@yahoo.com if you have something to donate.

We are looking for exhibits during the convention at our club table. Will Nipper is heading this project. If you would like to consider exhibiting, or joint exhibiting with someone, please contact Will at books@bowmanstonepress.com.

Lastly, we are always in need of interesting articles for our Newsletter. If you are thinking of a topic to write about but are not sure whether it fits the bill, please email our editor Syd Martin (sfmartin5@comcast.net) or associate editor Roger Siboni (rogersiboni@gmail.com). Articles can be sent to Syd's email address.

In an effort to save some trees, I will close by hoping that you stay healthy and continue to enjoy this wonderful hobby of ours. See you all in Baltimore.

## 12-W VIRGINIA COLONIAL COPPER OF 1773 – A CASE OF PROVENANCE DETERMINATION BY FINGERPRINTING

(Roger A. Moore MD)

#### Introduction:

First described and imaged by Eric P. Newman as a follow-up (1) to his original study of Virginia colonial coppers (2), the 12-W has been one of the most elusive halfpence of the 30 presently known varieties in the Virginia series. For over two decades the author has been searching for an example of the 12-W, so that it could be studied and photographed in detail. Multiple attempts were made to discover where the example that Eric P. Newman had used in his paper was located but to no avail. All that was available to ascertain the coin's details was the photograph included as part of the plate in Mr. Newman's 1962 paper (Figure 1)



Figure 1 – Image of 12-W in Newman paper (Courtesy of Eric Newman)

The recent Stack's/Bowers auction in Baltimore (2) included a large number of colonials from the Ted Craige collection with an impressive run of Virginia halfpence. To the author's astonishment a 12-W Virginia copper was included in the holdings. Excellent photographic images were provided within the internet based auction catalog. (Figure 2) The only question remaining was whether this was the discovery 12-W halfpenny that appeared in Mr. Newman's paper or a new example.



Figure 2 – Image of 12-W in Auction (Courtesy of Stack's/Bowers)

#### Detecting with the use of Fingerprint Analysis:

The Stack's/ Bowers auction catalog description (3) provided some guidance in regard to the catalog 12-W with the description:

Lot "178 1773 Virginia Halfpenny. Newman 12-W. W-1630. 8 Harp Strings. No Period After GEORGIVS. AU Details – Cleaning (PCGS). 116.8 grains. Deep golden-brown surfaces betray an old cleaning when viewed under low magnification. One of the "Not in Newman (1956 ANS)" varieties, this one discovered by Richard Picker at an unknown time, then sold to Ted Craige. Craige's envelop reads: "New Obverse." This is probably the discovery specimen of this elusive variety. We note no sales records for the variety in the Bowers Encyclopedia. Well worth a spate of bold bidding activity despite its PCGS qualifier."

Therefore, it would seem that the Craige 12-W which was obtained from Richard Picker was the discovery coin but was it also the Newman plate coin. While the author was researching the variety 12-W Virginian, Mr. Newman was extremely helpful in finding

and providing access to the negative from which the obverse 12 image for his paper had been taken. An enlarged image made from the negative is shown in Figure 3.



Figure 3 – Image of 12-W developed from original Newman negative. (Courtesy of Eric Newman)

As can be seen, though the details are discernible, the crispness of the image leaves much to be desired. In addition both on this image, as well as the image used in Mr. Newman's paper, there seems to be an odd die "blip" on the right neck line. A quick comparison of the 12 obverse from the auction catalog and the Newman plate photograph revealed that the coin in the auction did not have the "blip". Could they be two different coins? Study of the two photos also reveals the presence of old fingerprint marks from someone having held the coin's obverse with bare fingers. Comparing this image with the image in the Stack's/Bowers catalog, the same fingerprint pattern (now encapsulated in a slab) could be plainly seen. (Figure 4 showing close ups of fingerprints on obverse 12-W from Mr. Newman's paper and from the Stack's/Bowers catalog). Therefore, the Craige/Picker 12-W Virginia halfpenny was the same coin that Eric Newman used in his paper, and at this time the only 12-W Virginia copper known.



Figure 4 – Close ups of (A) Newman plate coin and (B) Craige coin showing fingerprints

The finger print marks have remained on the coin since it originally appeared in Mr. Newman's paper in 1962 and therefore are at least half a century old. In addition this indicates that any cleaning of the coin was done prior to making the fingerprints. Finally, the odd "blip" in the neck line of the original photos is most likely an aberration in the photograph negative which occurred during the photograph being developed.

#### **Conclusions:**

The appearance of a 12-W Virginia halfpenny in the March 13<sup>th</sup> 20013 auction of the Ted Craige collection (3) is the first known auction appearance for this variety. The only documentation of a 12-W Virginian's existence was in the Eric P. Newman follow-up paper of newly discovered Virginia halfpence (1). The occurrence of the same fingerprint marks on both the obverse of the Newman plate coin and the Craige/Picker specimen establishes that they are one and the same. I believe this is the first time that fingerprinting has been used to establish provenance. The only question remaining is whose fingerprint appear on the coin?

#### **Acknowledgements:**

Eric P. Newman must be acknowledged for having been so exceptionally accommodating and helpful in digging through his old archives to find and supply the author a negative of the 12 obverse.

#### References

- 1) Newman, E. P., Additions to Coinage for Colonial Virginia, Museum Notes X, The American Numismatic Society, 1962, pp. 137-143, with plates XXVIII XXIX.
- 2) Newman, E. P., <u>Coinage For Colonial Virginia</u>, Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 135, The American Numismatic Society, New York, 1956.
- 3) Stack's/Bowers Official Baltimore Auction of the Ted Craige Colonial collection, March 13, 2013, Lot 178.

## \*\*\*\*THE FRENCH-AMERICAN CORNER\*\*\*\*

## **EVASION COPPERS "FRENCHIFIED"**

(Jeff Rock)

Collectors of American colonial coinages have long adopted many pieces that are not strictly American (or even particularly colonial) into their extended family of collecting interests. Some pieces were not made for America, but did circulate here, such as the Hibernia issues. Others, like the London Elephant tokens, Voce Populi's and the St. Patrick coppers (or probably just one size) were neither made here, nor circulated at any greater rate than other foreign coins would have done. Still others were not even produced as coins, though judging by surviving condition some did enter circulation somewhere, sometime, this group including things like the Pitt tokens and the Rhode Island ship medal. Others were not made here and simply weren't made to circulate anywhere, such as the Theater at New York token, the Washington Roman Head cent and various pattern issues and things made specifically for collectors, mostly in England (though there are a very few French issues in this category as well).

Then there are those coinages that have been mostly forgotten by collectors in the last century and a half. Most of the French colonies series was routinely neglected (with things like the Sous Marques only getting serious interest in the last four decades, and most of that from Canada - the exceptions being Walter Breen and Bob Vlack, two giants in the hobby who both appreciated collecting against the grain). The same can be said of some British issues - in fact, the MOST PREVALENT COIN IN EARLY NORTH AMERICA was unwanted and unloved, both here and the country they were made, until relatively recently. This, of course, was the counterfeit British halfpence which, until mass production of state coppers was in full swing by 1787 or so, would have been the basis of most small commercial transactions, tax payments and wages. It's only been the last decade that serious scholarly effort has been given to this large series (as a glance of just about any issue of The Colonial Newsletter or The C4 Journal of the last decade will show), though the seeds for this recent work were sown a decade earlier by Clem Schettino, Byron Weston, Bill Anton and the late Mike Ringo. In a short period of time, coins that couldn't be given away are now selling for hundreds or even thousands of dollars!

Closely aligned to counterfeit halfpence and farthings, is another area that has recently been adopted by some American collectors, this being the British evasion coppers. Oddly though, this is actually the second time that evasions were given an American basis for collecting – in the 1880's these were marketed by a few dealers as "Pennsylvania Bungtowns," in an attempt to increase demand (and prices) for coins that could be procured in England for little more than melt value. Eventually, a few evasion coppers did make it into the broader colonial series, the most famous being the Washington North Wales token, but also including the Auctori Plebis token and "mules" (based on their shared obverse legend with the 1787 Auctori Plebis copper which was modeled after a Connecticut copper of that year). One was even adopted by out northern

brethren, becoming the "Blacksmith copper" now known as Wood 33 (though that is far more an evasion than it is a Blacksmith, and will be treated as such in any future work).

Most numismatists know the rough outline of "what" an evasion copper is. It's a lightweight, somewhat crudely made issue, engraved with devices that mimicked regular British or Irish halfpence or farthings (i.e., a bust and a seated figure or a harp), but with legends that were purposely not the same as those issues - thus they "evaded" the law which forbade "exact" counterfeits - though given the prevalence of counterfeits with exact legends, that law must have been seldom enforced! The "evasion" part could substitute GEORGE RULES for GEORGIVS III REX, BONNY GIRL for BRITANNIA or HEBRIDES for HIBERNIA - or the legends could be truly nonsense words such as GRUMRUIS ITI NEX or HEBEKNIA or BRILLA NGE which might, at first glance, look close enough like a regal legend to pass muster among the illiterate.

"All fine and good," the reader protests, "but why are you telling us this in the French Colonies Corner? Is this some secret plot to take over the entire newsletter for articles on counterfeits and evasions?" Well, yes, yes it is. And now that you've stumbled onto our master plan we will have to liquidate you (and your collections). Joking aside, there IS a connection - both in terms of British-made evasion coppers that mimic French design, as well as a few extremely rare pieces that were probably made in France, perhaps for the same legal loophole associated with the British issues, and to these we now turn.

There are currently just two references for evasion coppers, the first being the original listing by James Atkins, *The Tradesmen's Tokens of the Eighteenth Century*, a 415-page work published in 1892 and still useful today even though many parts were supplanted by the Dalton & Hamer work on "Conder" tokens. The listing of evasion coppers in Atkins is a scant eleven pages (pages 385-395), and is basically an alphabetical listing (by obverse), with only the legends and date given, with a notation whether the obverse bust faces left or right and if the reverse has a seated figure or a harp. Atkins apparently collected some of these himself, but mostly relied on other collectors to furnish him transcriptions of the legends on pieces they owned – and that led to typos, guesses based on worn or weakly struck specimens, and many other errors including a few that might be outright fantasies of someone's imagination! But those eleven pages were all that was written for the better part of a century.

Alan Judd, writing as Mullhulland Ignatious Cobwright, set out to correct those errors, drawing on his own formidable collection of several thousand pieces, formed over the course of a few decades of active collecting (and when you are pretty much the ONLY collector of a series, things have a way of getting to you). In 1987 he put out a reference that updated Atkins, and he updated that work again in 1993. The book is called – I kid you not – A Journey Through the Monkolokian Rain Forest in Search of the Spiney Fubbaduck and, to confuse things more, the cover bears the author's name as Malachy Greensword, complete with facsimile signature. This is British humor (or, I suppose, humour would be more appropriate) – the subject of the book, the title and the author(s) are all evasions! Cobwright's books contain no photographs, but instead of

listing varieties simply by their obverse legend, he assigned individual numbers to every obverse and reverse die (alphabetically by the first letter of the legend), and then listed the varieties as a combination of obverse and reverse die – a system familiar to collectors of Connecticut and New Jersey coppers, amongst other series. Cobwright delisted roughly a quarter of the varieties that Atkins published (some of which have since been found). But he also more than doubled the total number of evasion coppers known to Atkins overall and expanded the series a bit more by adding in a handful of varieties that are also listed as Conder tokens (in Dalton & Hamer) but which are clearly evasions as well, often pairing with known evasion dies. There are some errors in Cobwright, a few being simple typos (as in Atkins), others more serious, and there are a fair number of new varieties (including the existence of dies that share the same legend but are clearly different and need new numbers), many of those errors were made because of a lack of illustration. Any future reference work on evasion coppers MUST have photographs of all the known dies – and hopefully one will be published fairly soon.

Enough background on evasion coppers, let's move on to examining those that fit this article, evasions that are "Frenchified."

There are three obverse dies that are of a French nature, and these are currently known paired with five different reverse dies, for a total of six varieties, four of which are listed in both Atkins and Cobwright, one just in Cobwright and a new discovery that marries an unlisted reverse die with one of these obverses, in a new combination. Another possible pairing with one of these obverse dies is listed in Atkins but has not been seen since; it may exist, and that would add a seventh "French evasion" variety to the count.

The first obverse is Cobwright L.0060, which features a well-executed right facing bust, with just a bit of the neck showing, resplendent in curled wig, with the legend LOUIS THE SIXTEENTH around the periphery. While a flattering portrait of a rival King, the English legend proves this die to not have its origins in France. This obverse die is paired with two reverses, Cobwright B.0930 (the full Cobwright attribution then being L.0060/B.0930, with the obverse die always listed first); this variety is also known as Atkins 409. With a disregard for logic that is somewhat common in the evasion series, this reverse die has an elegant warrior Britannia (with spear and shield) facing left, the legend BRITONS HAPPY ISLE around, and a blank area where a date would normally be found. One wonders if any contemporary Brit would have found it disquieting that this coin suggests his island would be "happy" under a French King, even one that was most likely dead by the time this variety was struck!

This same obverse is paired with a different reverse, Cobwright M.0060, making the variety known as Atkins 410, another incongruous variety in that it features a crowned Irish harp with the legend MUSIC CHARMS. Again one wonders what (if any) message a contemporary would take from reading both sides of this copper! Yes, music may charm – but it surely didn't do much to charm the French nation when they arrested and tried Louis XVI in late 1792 and executed him a few months later – the only French king to suffer that fate. While his ties to Ireland were non-existent, he would give

decidedly mixed impressions for both English and Americans of the time. The Americans would rightly recognize that Louis XVI was a big reason that their Revolution succeeded – not only for recognizing our new country, but aiding and financing it to an extent that nearly bankrupted his own! But, on the other hand, Americans would have misgivings of hereditary leaders and would have (at least initially) applauded a revolution that promised the spread of democracy. The British, of course, would view things differently. For them this was the leader of a country that they were nearly always at war with, the King that cost them Louis XVI speeded the loss of their American colonies and exposed a weakness in their control over other regions...but, at the same time, being diehard monarchists who had executed a King of their own just a century or so earlier, they would have been appalled at the rabble destroying the monarchy (not just the King, but the entire system).

The second evasion obverse is Cobwright L.0070, which is paired with three different reverses. This die features a less ornate right-facing bust with the legend LUD\* XX DEI GRA – the evasion part clear since there was no Louis the Twentieth (or was it wishful thinking that there still might be?). This obverse comes with two reverses listed by both Atkins and Cobwright, and a third reverse that is unlisted by Cobwright but which has been found in other combinations. Going alphabetically, the first reverse die is actually the unlisted one, reverse B.0166, which has a seated Britannia figure, with the legend BRITAN NIA\*S around, and the tiny initials I R on either side of the figure; the S in BRITAN NIA apparently added as an afterthought, since it comes AFTER the stop that would normally end the word! Again, an odd mix of a French-ish obverse with a more standard British style reverse.

The second variety with this reverse is Cobwright B.0670, and the variety is known as Atkins 411. It has another seated Britannia figure with the legend BRITANNIAS BARD around, a die that would seem more suited to being paired with a Shakespeare obverse (and coincidentally, it IS paired with one, that variety known as Atkins 377). Perhaps the pen of the great playwright could have written a play about this Louis the Twentieth character.

The third variety is, perhaps, the most interesting of the three with this obverse, and is known as Atkins 412. Cobwright calls this reverse E.0020, but that attribution is in error since the legend clearly begins with an F (and this die should be renamed F.0010 in any future reference on evasion coppers). While it portrays the harp most closely associated with Ireland, it has a much larger crown on top of it than normal, something more characteristic of French copper coinage of the era. The legend around, FRAT ET NAVR also mimics French issues of the era, the only reverse die in the evasion series that has such a French flair, and fittingly this reverse is only known with this obverse (thus far). Interestingly, all three of the reverses paired with this obverse are dated 1771, while the two reverses paired with the L.0060 obverse above are both undated.

The final French style evasion obverse is S.0010, and is something of a conundrum. It has a very crude left facing bust with the legend SFORGIVS LUDOVICUS XVI around – a blend of the GEORGIVS legend of a British copper on the left side and the title for Louis the Sixteenth to the right! This variety is a bit of a mystery. So far it is only known as a

uniface strike, that is, die struck, but with nothing on the reverse side (officially Cobwright S.0010/Blank). Atkins, however, lists this obverse paired with a currently unknown reverse (Atkins 430) with a die that reads .IE NE / VIS QVA /REGRET / 17.93. The "regret" part is easily understood since the Reign of Terror started in September of that year and this variety, if it still exists, was almost certainly struck in or within a few years of that date. This would be an interesting variety, to say the least – but has not been seen since Atkins listed it, and was officially delisted by Cobwright in his work. Perhaps it still exists, but is tucked away in a collection of French Revolution tokens and medals, not recognized for what it is.

The "French evasion coppers" are illustrated on the full sized plate appearing at the end of this article, all pieces illustrated by examples in the author's collection.

But wait, there's still more! In addition to these British-made "French evasions," there are at least two more coins, probably produced in France, which can lay claim to being evasions in their own right – and to make things even more interesting, both of these "True French Evasions" have ties to the American colonies!

The earliest dated of the two to be discussed is an imitation of the 1720 Half Sol coin – the 1720 date being what ties this to North America, since that was the year that John Law had full control of the French economy, and issued currency backed by land in the French Colonies of North America. When the "Mississippi Bubble" burst, the French crown tottered on the edge of bankruptcy, and many rich and powerful families became quite a bit less so in the process.

This French copper "evasion" has the correct bust and shield designs, the legends reading LUGDUN: XV \* DEC: GRATIA\* on the obverse and FRANCIAE ET NAVARRAE EXCUSS and the date 1720 on the reverse, with no mintmark at the bottom of this side and no *differents* either (which are symbols on either side for the mint master and the engraver, a French version of designer initials found on many US coins). Given the overall quality of the counterfeit in terms of the designs and the fact that the legends are fairly well laid out, it's probable that the "evasive" legends here were done on purpose, and possibly for the same reason as the British issues, to stay on the right side of the anti-counterfeiting laws. The Syd Martin specimen is illustrated below, at least one other is known in a Canadian collection, though with an under-researched series like this, there are probably other examples around, especially since the size, weight, fabric and style compare favorably with genuine Half Sols of this year.

A regal 1720 "John Law" Half Sol is illustrated in Figure Two for comparison purposes. This has the expected legends of LUDOVICUS XV DEI GRATIA on the obverse and FRANCIAE ET NAVARRE REX on the reverse, with the date 1720 above, and the mintmark (AA for the Metz mint) below; far different from the above coin. The copper "John Law" series has some variation in punctuation within the legend, as well as differents, for many of the known dates and mints, though this is an area still being more fully researched.



Figure One: Counterfeit 1720 "John Law" Half Sol, with evasion-style legend.

Photo courtesy of Syd Martin.



Figure Two: A Regal 1720 John Law Half Sol (Metz Mint).

Photo courtesy of the author.

On the opposite end of the skill spectrum is a Sous Marques counterfeit, a series that has long been tied to colonial North America. A genuine example of this coin type is illustrated in Figure Three, below, which shows the typical legend and design style. The obverse reads SIT NOM DOM BENEDICTUM with the date above and mintmark (here an E for the Tours mint] below, and the reverse reads LUD XV D G FR ET NAV REX, with various punctuation differences between individual varieties, though most pieces show several stops on either side.



Figure Three: A Regal Tours Mint [E Mintmark] Sous Marques.

Photo courtesy of the author.

The counterfeit in Figure 4, purportedly of the 1745-E Mint type, is unlisted in the Vlack reference book on billon coinage, and is extremely crude, made from hand engraved dies. The obverse legend is more or less accurate in terms of letters, though it lacks the appropriate *different* symbol before the date and any sort of punctuation within the legend. The reverse, however, is off by more than enough to consider it accidental. The legend here reads LUD XVD CFRT ET XAV REX, again with no trace of the *different* or punctuation on this side, many of the letters extremely poorly executed as well. Unlike originals struck in billon, usually with a silver wash to the planchet, this is struck in copper, a common occurrence on the known counterfeits for the Sous Marques series, and a cheaper and softer metal to work with.



Figure Four: Crude counterfeit 1745-E Sous Marques, obverse with normal legend, reverse with evasion style legend.

Photo courtesy of the author.

Although it's nearly impossible to know exactly when and where counterfeit issues were struck, the Atkins-listed Evasion coppers were all probably struck in England; the pieces with the L.0070 obverse may well be from the 1770's era they are dated. The two with the L.0060 obverse are of a different fabric and probably date from the 1790's, as does the uniface S.0010 piece if it exists with the reverse noted in Atkins. The two truly French pieces are probably roughly contemporary with their dates and made in France (which has a long history of counterfeit issues, many quite laughably crude). It is possible that both these types circulated in North America – all were, at least, found here and it would have been easier to pass them on this side of the Atlantic when and where coinage was in short supply.

While these two distinct types will never be listed in the same reference book together, they represent a creative way that collectors can expand the focus of their own collections and find new areas to explore along the way.

## THE "FRENCH" EVASION COPPERS



## THE EAC CENSUS OF NJ COPPERS

(Ray Williams)

John Griffee began the EAC census of New Jersey coppers. His intentions were to cover only the Rarity 6 and scarcer varieties, and not make it a 10 year project. In his works, he lists catalog appearances and collector reports of what they own. So there is duplication in his census work. As John's interest moved to St. Patrick's coinage, he approached me and asked if I would be willing to continue the census. I said I'd give it a try.

So Maris 7-E was my first coin to analyze for Penny Wise. I did my homework and sent the article to John for approval. He liked it and sent it to *Penny Wise* for the next issue. Shortly thereafter, I was thinking that average collectors might never obtain any of the rare coins that John had decided to research. Soooo . . . I started from the beginning of the "Horseheads" and published basically in numerical Maris order. I did not re-do any of the varieties that John had already done - I just skipped over them. OOPS, I just lied - I did publish one variety that John did - the Maris 57-n. The reason for this is that I wanted to cover all three Camel Heads in one issue. And almost every collector of NJs had at least one 56-n, so many could participate in the survey. This issue was the most work and the most fun!

I used the grades for the varieties that were <u>supplied by the owners</u>. I do happen to know that a couple collectors took the grades of coins that they purchased at auction, and bumped them up a full grade! But I used the information that was provided. I could understand one thinking a coin or two they purchased at auction was under graded but not every one! I don't know the logic behind this, but maybe it made them appreciate their collection more. I also grouped the listings by grade in a random order, so, if there were six examples of a variety judged by the owners to be VF, the bottom one listed could be nicer than the top one - there was NO SPECIFIC ORDER, it was random. The only exception to this was the coins I owned. I placed my coins at the bottom of each listing, regardless of how I felt they might compare.

The *Penny Wise* NJ Census was started before there was a C4, so *Penny Wise* was the logical place for Griffee to publish. As this project continued for more than 10 years (I think), during which time C4 was born and became the place that colonial articles were published. Although there were a number of people that suggested I move the census to the *C4 Newsletter*, I thought it best to continue where it started - in *Penny Wise*. It's like the girl should always be brought home by the same person that brought her to the dance. Some EAC members thought the NJ Census was a waste of paper, but Harry Salyards encouraged me to continue. Harry is a wonderful editor and I always enjoy reading his editorials in the front of every *Penny Wise*.

So with all this being said, the *Penny Wise* NJ Census was a lot of work, a lot of fun, I met many collectors, and many collectors got the opportunity to involve their coins in a fun project. Anyone could get their coins listed, even if their collection consisted of just one Rarity-1 basal state NJ. The Census was definitely NOT a scientific study and should not be taken as such. It was simply a listing of collector coins in the grades they supplied. It was a snapshot in time, and I hope that many found more enjoyment of their coins because of it. Thinking about it, no NJ Census is a scientific study - they are the opinions of the people that write them. I have seen a number of them over the years, and they are interesting. I hope that the colonial numismatic community will find the NJ Census in the upcoming NJ Book to be the most accurate so far, but it will be the opinions of the authors, whose opinions I respect.

Thinking of Condition Census... what is it? Usually it is a listing of the top 6 or 8 finest known examples of a certain variety. There is a certain pride involved with owning an attractive coin, and more so when it is among the finest known. Although there is importance placed on owning these beautiful examples of colonial coinage, I have found that colonial collectors have an appreciation of all colonial coins regardless of condition. There are some areas in numismatics where, if your coin is not in the top ten, it's not appreciated - you get to sit in the "Peanut Gallery." In my collection, the average grade is F to VF, and I do not think I own a coin in the top 6 of any variety. But I have friends whose collections contain CC coins and yet they enjoy and compliment me on mine. Every colonial is a piece of history and tells a story. Enjoy the story your collection is telling to you.

\*

### A NOTE ON COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT FROM RAY

Many of us have ordered Michael Demling's wonderful book, "NEW JERSEY COPPERS – A Comprehensive Analysis and Attribution Guide of New Jersey Colonial Coppers." I have both the large size hard copy and the small size (excellent for bringing to the bourse floor) that is spiral bound. They are excellent works and serve an important function for the collectors of NJ Coppers.

This is not a book review, but a warning about what Demling says he will do should you infringe his copyright of this book. In every book there is usually a cookie-cutter warning about copyright infringement. Here is the warning in Demling's book:

All rights reserved. No portion of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopy, recording or any information storage and retrieval system without the written permission from the Author. Let it be known that anyone who willfully ignores this warning will be subject to Colonial era punishment such as Tar and Feathering, Branding, Whipping Post, Stocks, Pillory Treatment, Dunking Stool, Great Verbal Ridicule and any other nasty deeds our forefathers devised as punishment.

Wow! I hope I didn't violate any copyright law by sharing this warning. I wonder how many actually read the copyright warning? I wonder how many counterfeiters in colonial times took the warning on our paper money seriously... the ultimate copyright infringement warning... "Tis Death To Counterfeit?"

## 2014 REDBOOK NEW JERSEY LISTINGS CROSS-REFERENCED TO MARIS NUMBERS

(Buell Ish)

The New Jersey section of the ever popular Redbook was completely redone with the 2013 edition, and a few minor corrections to those changes were made for the 2014 edition. My New Jersey book co-authors and I had a significant amount of input on the changes. Initial feedback seems predominantly positive; however, there may be those who like the old breakdowns. As it stood prior to the 2013 edition, I would have been unable to compile a cross-reference similar to the one below. For example, there were many of us who saw outlines on more than half the shields in the series, yet others who reserved the term "Outline Shield" for Maris 48-g. The new variety headings are much clearer, in my opinion, and I am able to tell which Maris numbers fit where. Breaking any colonial coinage down into groups of varieties poses significant challenges. The old system focused primarily on plow and shield details. An unfortunate outcome of that system was that if it were used as the basis for forming a type collection, the collection formed was often not as interesting as it could be. Varieties such as "plain shield" don't do much for me. To me a Redbook type set formed using the newest edition as its basis is much more interesting. For further suggestions on potential type sets, both larger and smaller than the Redbook set, see our forthcoming book on New Jersey coppers.

Every Maris number is included below, and listed just once (3 rare varieties are listed at the end that I was not able to conclusively categorize). Obviously some varieties could be placed in more than one location. For example, an 18-M is both a Bridle Variety as well as a Wide Shield variety. I have listed all Maris 18 obverses under the Bridle heading. This illustrates another point where I had to make a choice. I am of the opinion that Maris 18 is "The Bridle Obverse," yet there are early die state coins that do not have the bridle crack. To me these are bridle-less bridle variety coins, and therefore belong within the same heading. There are other varieties in the series that carry the name of a feature that is not there from the outset. I continued this rationale beyond named die break varieties. If the named feature is not evident for some reason, it is still the variety in question. A 62-q without visible "Hidden Initials" is still the "Hidden WM in Sprig" variety, a 77-dd with a worn away fox is still a Running Fox, and a 74-bb with a visible coulter is still an "Indistinct Coulter"...again in my opinion. Granted not everyone would do this the same, so what you have here is simply one man's opinion. A few represented hard choices. For example, some might prefer to place 38-b and 40-b under the PLUKIBUS heading. That is not where I decided they fit best. Typically I tend to place a Maris number in the most restrictive category. For example, Maris 7-E is indeed a "No Coulter" variety, yet its "Date Under Plow Beam" status clearly overshadows that detail. Without further ado, here is my list (input and discussion encouraged):

1786, Date Under Plow Beam Maris Varieties: 7-C, 7-E, 8-F.

1786, Date Under Plow, No Coulter

Maris Varieties: 8 1/2-C, 9-G, 10-G, 10-h, 10-gg, 10-oo, 10 1/2-C, 11-G, 11-H, 11-hh, 11 1/2-G, 12-G, 12-I, 22-P.

1787, Pattern Shield

Maris Varieties: 6-C.

1786, Straight Plow Beam (several varieties)

Maris Varieties: 13-J, 14-J, 15-J, 15-L, 15-T, 15-U, 17-J, 17-K, 25-S, 26-S, 26-d.

1786, Curved Plow Beam (several varieties)

Maris Varieties: 21-P, 21-R, 21 1/2-R, 23-P, 23-R, 23 1/2-R, 24-I, 24-P, 24-Q, 24-R, 80-ff.

1786, Protruding Tongue

Maris Varieties: 16-J, 16-L, 16-S, 16-d (early die state coins are still "Protruding Tongue" variety).

1786, Wide Shield

Maris Varieties: 19-M, 20-N, 21-N, 21-O, 24-M.

1786, Bridle Variety

Maris Varieties: 18-J, 18-L, 18-M, 18-N (early die state coins are still "Bridle" variety).

1786, PLUKIBUS error

Maris Varieties: 17-b

1787, PLURIBS error

Maris Varieties: 60-p, 61-p.

1787, Second U over S in PLURIBUS

Maris Varieties: 55-m.

1787, PLURIRUS error

Maris Varieties: 55-1.

1787, Sprig Above Plow (several varieties)

Maris Varieties: 34-J, 34-V, 40-b, 63-q, 63-r, 63-s, 70-x, 71-y, 72-z, 73-aa.

1787, No Sprig Above Plow (several varieties)

Maris Varieties: 6-D, 27-S, 27-j, 28-L, 28-S, 29-L, 30-L, 31-L, 32-T, 33-U, 36-J, 38-L, 38-Y, 38-Z, 38-a, 38-b, 38-c, 39-a, 41-c, 42-c, 42 1/2-c, 43-Y, 43-d, 44-c, 44-d, 45-d, 45-e, 46-e, 47-e, 48-X, 48-f, 48-g, 52-i, 53-j, 59-o, 59-mm, 64-t, 64-u, 68-w, 81-II, 83-ii, 84-kk.

1787, WM Above Plow (unique)

Maris Varieties: 62 1/2-r.

1787, Hidden WM in Sprig Maris Varieties: 62-q, 62-r.

1787, Date Over 1887

Maris Varieties: 35-J, 35-W.

1787, Camel Head (snout in high relief)

Maris Varieties: 56-n, 57-n, 58-n.

1787, Serpent Head Maris Varieties: 54-k.

1787, Goiter Variety

Maris Varieties: 37-J, 37-X, 37-Y, 37-f.

1788, Horse's Head Facing Right, several varieties

Maris Varieties: 65-u, 65 1/2-r, 67-v, 79-ee.

1788, Horse's Head Facing Right, Running Fox Before Legend

Maris Varieties: 75-bb, 77-dd.

1788, Similar, Indistinct Coulter

Maris Varieties: 74-bb.

1788, Horse's Head Facing Right, Running Fox After Legend

Maris Varieties: 76-cc, 77-cc.

1788, Braided Mane

Maris Varieties: 66-u, 66-v.

1788, Horse's Head Facing Left

Maris Varieties: 49-f, 50-f, 51-g.

Not currently able to categorize

Maris Varieties: 47 1/2-e (1787, presume die had no sprigs, but we don't know for sure), 69-w (date, sprigs unknown), 73 1/2-jj (1787, probably had sprigs but they are not evident on one known specimen)

## \*\*\*COUNTERFEIT CORNER\*\*\*

## COLLECTING COUNTERFEIT BRITISH HALFPENCE BY DIE SINKER LEGEND ERRORS

(Roger A. Moore MD and Morris Hankins)

INTRODUCTION: Observations of colonial coin collectors over the past three decades indicate that they (we) are attracted to the odd and unusual. Certainly minting error coins, such as double strikes, off-center strikes, flip-over double strikes and others are well represented in colonial coinages, (1, 2) and are highly sought after. However, errors made by a die sinker when initially making a die are relatively rare. Because of the large numbers of counterfeit British halfpence, which vary from well-made to incredibly crude, one might expect the existence of numerous examples to provide a basis for developing an unusual collection. In fact this supposition is correct and this paper deals with a number of known examples where the die maker's attention wandered when producing a die. In addition, the paper will touch on the huge numbers of evasions made with the intent of legally avoiding laws governing counterfeiting. The evasions often have odd and unusual legends that might be mistaken for die error coins by counterfeiters. (3, 4)

**SINGLE LETTER ERRORS**: One can imagine that if the Tower Mint die sinkers made errors in punching the legends, the less rigorous counterfeiting operations might be even more remiss. Based on the quantity of counterfeit halfpence with collectable legend errors, this is correct.

REGAL DROPPED LETTER ERRORS: The products of the official British coinage in the Tower Mint were known for their high quality and rigorously high standards. In spite of this some coins slipped by the usual quality control measures. In Figure 1 an example of a Regal King George II 1730 British halfpenny with the obverse legend spelling of GEOGIVS, rather than GEORGIVS, is shown.



Figure 1: Regal halfpenny obverse legend spelled GEOGIVS, rather than GEORGIVS

Similarly, Figure 2 shows a 1772 dated British Regal halfpenny of King George III with a different error in spelling. The GEORGIVS on the obverse is missing the second G!!



Figure 2: Regal halfpenny obverse legend spelled GEORIVS, rather than GEORGIVS

How these two products of the Royal Mint could have been missed is a question still to be answered. Perhaps once the error was finally discovered, the Mint supervisions decided that a recall, melting and re-minting was just too expensive when balanced against a coin minted with a single letter missing in the legend. However, it would be interesting to know if the two Kings affected by these mistakes had any thoughts about the errors.

NON-REGAL DROPPED LETTER ERROR: One of the most commonly found dropped letter British counterfeit halfpence was described by Peck (5) and is one of only 5 counterfeits plated in his classic book. The coin shown in Figure 3 is the same variety as Peck's Coin "z" and has the same spelling error seen in the regal halfpence shown in Figure 2, with the dropped second "G" in GEORGIVS. Perhaps the same Tower Mint employee that made the Regal coin error was moonlighting as a counterfeit die cutter?



Figure 3: Peck's Coin z with obverse legend spelled GEORIVS

NON-REGAL CORRECTED LETTER PUNCH ERRORS WITH RE-PUNCHED LETTERS OR DATE: One of the most common of the single letter errors is a letter initially punched improperly and then re-punched on the die. Figure 4 shows an example from the Boyish George Family of counterfeit halfpence (6) with the V in GEORGIVS double punched. Figure 5 shows another member of the Boyish George Family. In this case the over-punch is a number 3 over a 4 in the date. Figure 6 shows an example of a re-punched letter in a member of the Aging George Family of counterfeit halfpence.(7) The letter A in two positions in the reverse legend was initially punched up-side down and then re-punched right-side up. Figure 7 shows a Short Topped 7 Family counterfeit halfpence where the die sinker got as far as GEOG and realized he had misspelled GEORGIVS. Therefore, the proper "R" letter punch was used over the improper letter "G". The die sinker then went on to finish GEORGIVS correctly. Figure 8 shows a second Short Top 7 Family member, but in this case the die sinker placed the letter "I" out of sequence and then realizing his error and punched the proper letter "G" correctly over it.



Figure 4: Boyish George Family member with double punched "V" in GEORGIVS



Tigure 3. Boylsin deoige Family memoer with a 3 punished over a 4 mine date

Figure 5: Boyish George Family member with a "3" punched over a "4" in the date

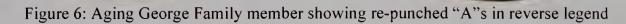




Figure 7: Small Topped 7 Family member showing the letter "R" punched over "G" in GEORGIVS



Figure 8: Small Topped 7 Family member with second "G" punched over misplaced "I" UNCORRECTED LETTER PUNCH ORIENTATION ERRORS: Unlike the group of coins described above where an error was made while punching a letter and then an attempt was made to correct the error by re-punching properly over it, there is a group of coins where the die maker made the error and either did not recognize the error or decided to just let it remain unchanged. Figure 9 shows a Rubber Lady Family member of counterfeit halfpence (8) where the "V" in GEORGIVS was sunk upside down and left in that position.



Figure 9: Rubber Lady Family member showing an upside down "V" on the obverse

Similarly Figure 10 shows a Wood 42 Family member with a similar mistake of an upside down letter "V" in the obverse legend.



Figure 10: Wood 42 Family member with an upside down letter "V" on the obverse

WRONG PUNCH USED: Some coins show legends that were sunk with the wrong letter punch entirely. Figure 11 shows a Wood 42 Family member that in the obverse

legend has the letter "A" punch used to make the "V" in GEORGIVS. One can understand how the die maker could have easily confused an "A" punch for a "V". Interestingly, this coin also shows an anomaly with the 1771 date on the reverse having been punched backward. Figure 12 shows a counterfeit halfpenny in an as yet undefined Family where the letter "B" in the reverse legend was made with an "R" punch so that the reverse legend reads RRITANNIA. One can easily see how the die sinker might mistake the letter "R" punch for the "B" punch.



Figure 11: Wood 42 Family member showing the use of a letter "A" punch to make the "V" in GEORGIVS on the obverse and inversion of the numbers in the date on the reverse.



Figure 12: Reverse legend misspelled as RRITANNIA.

<u>REVERSED LETTERS AND NUMBERS:</u> An example of a reversed 1771 date halfpence was previously shown in Figure 11. Many examples with reversal of the date or legend letters exist, making them a wonderful esoteric sub-area of die error collecting. Figure 13, Figure 14 and Figure 15 show halfpence with a reversed letter "S" in the obverse legend.



Figure 13: Wood 42 member showing reversed "S" on obverse and inverted date on reverse.

None of these coins with a reversed "S" in the obverse legends appear to be related in regard to minting operation, as far as we know, and each has its own distinct appearance. In regard to the coin shown in Figure 13, it is one of many similar looking coins grouped into a Family that is presently named the Wood 42 Family. The Family is undergoing study at this time and will be better defined in the future. Nearly all the members of this Family are weakly struck.



Figure 14: Orphan halfpenny (no Family yet) showing reversed "S" on obverse



Figure 15: Toon Head Family member with a reversed "S" in obverse legend

Figure 14 shows a coin with no apparent Family relations and is therefore called an "orphan" or counterfeit without a Family at the moment. There are many orphans that exist within the body of the counterfeit halfpence and many will eventually find a home when further research is done. Finally, Figure 15 shows a member of the so-called Toon Head Family that contains both British and Irish halfpence members. Though the scope of this paper was directed at only British halfpence, Figure 16 shows an Irish halfpenny from the Toon Head Family with the reversed letter "S" in the legend also!!



Figure 16: Irish halfpence from the Toon Head Family also showing a reversed "S" in legend.



Figure 17: Another Wood 42 Family member but a George II mule with a reversed date

Similar to the reversed 1771 dates on the two King George III Wood 42 Family members shown in Figure 11 and Figure 13, the coin shown in Figure 17 is also a Wood 42 Family member, but is a mule having the obverse image of King George II and a reverse having a King George III date – but a reversed date. It would seem that reversal of letters and dates is a prominent finding in the Wood 42 Family!! Whether this was due to inexperienced die sinkers or some other factor has not been defined in any known documentation.

#### **BACKWARD LEGENDS:**

Much less common than the reversal of individual letters or date on a counterfeit halfpenny is reversal of the entire legend. The presence of such a major error does point to an inexperienced die sinker. Figure 18 shows such an example that was first pointed out by Peck (5) and named Coin "zz", as well as more recently being discussed in relationship to a possible unproven connection to the Rubber Lady Family (8). This coin is one of the most fascinating of all the die error coins since the die sinker obviously sunk the entire obverse and reverse of the dies in what seemed to him to be a proper orientation without the realization that everything would be reversed when a coin was minted. Therefore, not only are the legends and dates reversed but also the central devices. In addition, the errors are further compounded in that some of the letters are struck in the correct orientation, such as the letters "R" "N", and "S", while the orientation of others cannot be determined due to their symmetric nature ("X", "I", "O", "A", and "T"), and still others are reversed ("G", "E", and "B"). To add insult to injury the letter "V" has also been re-punched since the initial punch was upside down. Therefore, this is a coin that should definitely attract those with odd and esoteric tastes.



Figure 18: Peck's Coin zz with reversal of both the obverse and reverse

Similarly, Figure 19 shows an odd coin with the reverse having been cut into the die backward and completely by hand. This counterfeit halfpenny was most likely made in North America (9) since all known examples have been found in the Americas and none have been found in Britain. It is called the Baby Head counterfeit halfpenny, and does not belong to a larger Family, since there are no other related varieties found so far. The crude hand cut legends and the laughable central devices add to this coin's charm. It has been proposed that this is actually an example of a Gilfoil copper made by blacksmith William Gilfoil in the early 1770s at Fort Crown Point in the colony of New York. (9) Court testimony denotes that Gilfoil's coppers were made from hand-cut planchets and struck using a hammered die technique – both of which are evident in the Baby Head coinage. Gilfoil's coppers were accepted as legal tender in the community surrounding the fort.



Figure 19: Baby Head counterfeit halfpenny showing crude hand cut dies with a complete inversion of the coin's reverse

## **EVASION VERSES COUNTERFEIT:**

Before venturing into the area of counterfeits with misspellings of the legend, consideration needs to be given to the differences between evasions and a counterfeits. Contemporary counterfeit halfpence were coins that reproduced the legends and central devices of Regal coinage, but were made in minting operations outside of the Tower Mint. Producers of these coins were acting outside the law and could be arrested and punished. Counterfeiters made mistakes on occasion, leading to multiple errors in the dates, the legends and even the central devices. Evasions on the other hand were made contemporaneously with the Regal and counterfeit coppers but due to an exception in the British law were legal as long as the coins were minted in such a way as to allow easy differentiation from Regal coinages. (3, 4) One way for making these coppers legal was to make purposeful changes in the legends. Outrageous and unusual legends allowed the easy determination of a particular coin as an evasion. For instance in Figure 20 the obverse legend reads - GEORGE RULES. - while the reverse reads BRITAN .NIA. The obverse easily identifies this coin as an evasion, which could pass in circulation without any fear by the minter that he would be arrested. Having only the reverse however, makes the determination as an evasion more difficult since the only oddity is the addition of two periods in the legend that are not found on Regal coinages. As discussed in the next section of this paper there are some coins that could be listed as either a counterfeit with an error legend or as an evasion. In fact both Cobwright (3) and Adkins (9) listed coins as evasions that on further evaluation may well be counterfeits. Some 500 coins have been identified as evasions but further study may well add many new varieties to this list but also may move many from the evasion designation into the counterfeit designation.



Figure 20: An evasion with an obvious non-regal obverse legend of GEORGE RULES

#### **MISSPELLED LEGENDS:**

Figure 21 shows a member of an as yet undefined Family with the misspelling of BRITANNIA as BRITANNAN. As indicated in the previous section, this coin could be

considered an evasion since the "NAN" is so different from the Regal legend. A large crescent shaped die break can be seen on the obverse.



Figure 21: Reverse legend spells BRITANNAN

Figure 22 shows a Coin z Family member that has a spelling error in the reverse legend of BRTIANNIA. Is this reversed sequence of the letters "I" and "T" enough to make this coin an evasion rather than a counterfeit? The author does not believe so.



Figure 22: Coin z Family member with reverse legend spelled BRTIANNIA

#### **MISSPELLED GEORGIVS:**

One of the more common legend errors is the misspelling of GEORGIVS on the obverse. Many of these coins sit on the border between evasion and counterfeit with advocates on both sides. However they are categorized, they remain highly collectable. Figure 23 shows a coin with the use of the letter "U" instead of the expected letter "V" and the transposition of the "U" and "I". The "E" in Rex is also an "F". This is considered to be an evasion designated as G.0699-B.0405.



Figure 23: Coin with a "U" rather than a "V" in the obverse legend and transposition of the "U" and "I"

Similarly Figure 24 shows a copper with the obverse legend written GEORGVIS. This coin has been given the evasion designation of G.0715/B. 0439. Is the transposition of the "V" and "I" enough to differentiate the coin as an evasion, rather than a counterfeit with a die making error? Some would say yes. In either case it is a fascinating coin.



Figure 24: Obverse legend with GEORGIVS misspelled as GEORGVIS

One other GEORGIVS error is shown in Figure 25 where the spelling is GEROGIVS with the "O" and "R" transposed. The coin seems to be in the Coin z Family of counterfeit halfpence.



Figure 25: Obverse legend with GEORGIVS misspelled as GEROGIVS

Along with the misspelling on the dies made by counterfeiters, one must acknowledge that evasion minters also had die making errors that may be more difficult to separate out as errors, since many of their legend misspellings and odd spellings were intentional, as previously indicated. The similarity of some legend errors in both the British Non-Regal and Evasion coinages certainly provides room for the purist, the casual collector and the type collector to delve into multiple areas. One of the prime examples of cross-over between evasion and counterfeit legend errors is in the spelling of GEORGIVS as "GEORIVS." The Royal Mint in London made this error as shown in Figure 2, as well as British counterfeiters shown in Figure 3. However to further confuse the picture, Evasion copper manufacturers made their own versions, which in some ways were more prominently recognized and even sought after by early collectors.

These very collectible pieces had quite interesting legends such as GEORIVS III REN on the obverse and BONNY GIRL 1771 (see Figure 26 [Cobwright - G.0716.1-B.0135; Atkins 242]). Note misspelling of GEORGIVS with a dropped second G, in the same manner as the Regal coins in Figure 2, and the counterfeit in Figure 3.



Figure 26: Evasion [Cobwright - G.0716.1-B.0135; Atkins 242] with the dropped second G in GEORGIVS

Other evasions with the dropped second G in GEORGIVS also exist. Figures 27-29 show three different evasions with the same legends with the dropped second G in GEORGIVS. Each has an obverse legend GEORIVS PIT SEX and though Figures 27 and 28 have exactly the same obverse, Figure 29 is a coin with an entirely different obverse central device but with the same misspelled GEORIVS. In Figure 27 the evasion [Cobwright -G.0717-B.0510]) has a reverse which might be taken as a crude counterfeit, rather than as an evasion, since there are no misspellings or other obvious abnormalities compared to a typical counterfeit. The legend on the reverse is BRITANNIA 1775. Basically the pairing of this reverse with the obvious evasive obverse is the primary reason the reverse can be called evasive. This again emphasizes that cross-over collecting between counterfeits and evasions is quite possible. Figure 28 shows another evasion [Cobwright - G.0717-B.0840 - Atkins 245] with the same obverse as the evasion in Figure 27. The reverse on the other hand has the legend BRITISH TARS 1767. British Tars is a colloquialism for British sailors.



Figure 27: Evasion [Cobwright -G.0717-B.0510] with the dropped second G in GEORGIVS



Figure 28: Evasion [Cobwright - G.0717-B.0840 - Atkins 245] with the dropped second G in GEORGIVS



Figure 29: Evasion [Cobwright - G.0718-B.0140] with the dropped second G in GEORGIVS

The primary lesson from the 1767 date is that the dates on many of the evasions are often a fantasy. Evasions and for that matter some counterfeits with the same obverses can have dates on the reverse that differ widely, sometimes by decades. There is one other key evasion with the misspelled GEORIVS within the obverse legend - GEORIVS PIT SEX - but with an entirely different looking King George III image [Cobwright - G.0718-B.0140]. This is shown in Figure 29. The reverse legend is BONNY GIRL 1779.

In regard to other collectable evasions with counterfeit cross-overs, a quick preview of the large numbers of misspelled GEORGIVS obverse legends in the Cobwright listing of evasions (3) will indicate the extensive number of these coins that exist. Though difficulty may arise in separating a counterfeit from an evasion, for the collector this presents an opportunity for collecting from two large pools of coins.

SUMMARY: There is no "correct" way to collect coins. Part of the fun of collecting is obtaining coins that for some mysterious reason hits one's fancy. Certainly filling Whitman catalogs with Federal coinages that vary minimally between one another in appearance is how many of us got started. Most of us graduated to the more complex and varied colonial coinages later in life as our tastes and pocket books expanded. Some of the most widely circulated copper coinages during colonial times were counterfeit British halfpence and evasions. These present an extraordinary richness in many levels of diversity and complexity. Because these coins are for the most part still quite affordable, they can provide many avenues for active collecting. Most collectors of counterfeiter British halfpence are attracted to the multiple minting errors that are relatively common. Rarer are the errors made when a die sinker punched his dies. One can imagine multiple ways these errors might have occurred and most likely when the error was finally recognized it produced great surprise for the minter. In any case these die error coins are truly fascinating and can serve as a wonderful factor around which to develop a However, one must be cognizant that the line separating fascinating collection. counterfeit die error coins from evasions is feeble and one will inevitably be drawn into

the equally fascinating world of evasions, if one dares dip one's toe into the pool of die error counterfeit halfpence.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:** I would like to give special thanks to David Palmer and Edward Foster for the use of coin images.

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#### ANA SUMMER SEMINAR – 2013

(Ray Williams)

I attended the ANA's Summer Seminar again this year, participating in the class entitled: "The Coins of Pre-Federal America." This was the second of two courses on the topic, presented by instructors John Kraljevich and Erik Goldstein. John is a numismatic researcher, author, cataloger and dealer. Erik is the Curator of Numismatics and Mechanical Arts (guns & weapons) at Colonial Williamsburg.



L to R: Kerry Wetterstrom, Ken Bressett, John Kraljevich & Erik Goldstein during class.

The week-long course was everything I hoped it would be. There were eleven students in our class, all with a hunger for information about the coinage of our colonies. The instructors worked well together, taking turns instructing. In addition to their vast numismatic knowledge, they both have a sense of humor – keeping us laughing and learning all week long!

This second part of the Pre-Federal course concentrated more on the traditionally collected "colonial" coinage – the types generally found in the Red Book. They followed the Red Book chronologically for the most part. While talking about specific coinages, they would pass around examples on padded trays for all to study. These items were from their personal collections and/or from the ANA collection. I had fun sharing a few examples from my collection and I'm happy I was able to do so.

When it came to the NJ Copper section of the course, John and Erik were kind enough to give me some time to talk on the topic and share some of my NJ type coins. We had several visitors to our class, one of which was C4 member Ken Bressett –

numismatic researcher, writer, editor and all-round great guy! He's no stranger to our colonial community. Another visitor was David Perkins – the last name being familiar to those from the Boston area where his ancestor, Jacob Perkins, engraved dies for the 1788 Massachusetts Copper coinage and for the Washington Funeral Medals. Although not part of the course, because David was present, John and Erik allowed me to share a little about Perkins' Washington Funeral Medals.

About half of the class students were already C4 members. One attendee signed up for C4 at the Seminar and I hope the others will consider doing so once they are home. There were two Young Numismatists (YNs) in class and their enthusiasm was inspiring! Bill Gibbs (Coin World Editor), Kerry Wetterstrom (Celator Editor and C4 member) and John Bolger (C4 member) were all in class. I sat next to John, as I did last year. His knowledge and range of interest in colonial numismatics is vast, and I could talk to him for hours. He gifted me some cocoa beans for my Native American collection.



Coins of Pre-Federal America Class Picture

BUT, the classroom experience was not all that happened that week. The Seminar takes place on the Colorado College campus. I decided to take advantage of campus housing (a dorm room) and meals in the cafeteria. College food has improved greatly since I attended! The ANA Museum and Library were open every day. The museum staff made their vault available for those that brought coins – adding greatly to a good night's sleep. There were field trips that the ANA made available to students, such as a trip to Pike's Peak, Cripple Creek bus trip, a Gold mine tour, a trip to the Cave of the Winds, and such. You could sign up for special numismatic events held at night. A special auction was held where the proceeds went to fund YN scholarships. There was never a minute where you couldn't be enjoying something, or just enjoying the view of the Rocky Mountains while a bald eagle soars overhead.



Col. Steve Ellsworth sharing his expertise on Early Copper Coinage.

Steve Ellsworth (C4 Member) gave an evening presentation "The Many Ways to Collect Early Copper Coins." Steve had a Powerpoint presentation which started with the colonial coinage and was to end with the Large Cents and Half Cents. The colonial presentation went well, but as Steve was ready to start the Federal coinage, his computer went into a wireless automatic update, which he could not stop. So the second half of his talk ended up being a general discussion with the audience. It was all fun and he did complete the important part of his talk – that on colonials! (Half kidding Steve).



Kerry Wetterstrom at the podium talking about Mexican Proclamation Medals.

Kerry Wetterstrom (C4 member) also gave an evening presentation entitled "The Spanish Colonial Proclamation Medals of Mexico." He shared much numismatic information about Spanish America and the event was well attended. The field of Spanish American Numismatics doesn't seem to get the attention that it truly deserves as part of our colonial economy.



Steve Ellsworth receives the ANA President's Award from President Tom Hallenbeck while Susan McMillan looks on.

On Thursday, the final night of the Seminar, all were treated to a Reception (social time with snacks and drinks) and then a Banquet. All of the instructors for the many courses were recognized and several awards were presented. Our own Steve Ellsworth received the ANA President's Award for his many contributions to the numismatic hobby, on a local, state and national level. Congratulations Steve!



Ken Bressett received a standing ovation at the end of the roast.

The final event of the Seminar was a roast of Ken Bressett. It was a fun event and all in good humor. After the roasting was complete, Ken took the microphone and gave back as good as he got (or better). How appropriate it was to end the week laughing! There are rumors of the possibility of a Summer Seminar on the topic of Colonial Paper Money in 2015. I hope it becomes more than rumor.

I encourage anyone who can participate in the Summer Seminar to do so – you won't regret it. I went to my first seminar last year, and wondered how much I would really learn. I consider myself fairly well read with respect to colonial numismatics and just figured I'd have fun for a week. It was humbling to realize how much I didn't know (and/or forgot), so I had fun AND learned a lot.

Besides thanking my instructors and classmates for the fun week, I want to thank the full time staff of the ANA for making this event happen, especially Susan McMillan and Ann Rahn. The entire full time staff is involved in this event and they should <u>all</u> be recognized for a job well done.



A candid shot during class.

#### A PREVIOUSLY UNKNOWN 1723 HIBERNIA HALFPENNY DIE TRIAL

(Syd Martin and Jeff Rock)

Recently a truly neat piece emerged from hiding in a British collection where it had not seen the light of day in a century or so (what we would call an "old-time, legendary collection" and what the Brits would call "modern"). The piece in question is a die trial for a 1723 Hibernia halfpenny – something previously unknown for the Hibernia series. What makes it even more interesting though, is that the host coin for this die trial is a counterfeit halfpenny of William III, dated somewhere between 1695 and 1701.

The host coin measures 27.22mm in diameter and weighs in at 108.9 grains. This is well below the weight range known for official coins of roughly 137-177 grains (the copper halfpennies of William III were mostly struck by contractors, not the Royal Mint, accounting for the wide range of accepted weights). The counterfeits were certainly contemporary to the struck coinage of this ruler, with many of them being cast and others, like the one used here, struck – perhaps struck by the very contractors who were supposed to be making coins of heavier weight, but since they had die-making equipment and copper blanks, they may have been tempted to strike some more at lighter weights and see if they could circulate them at full value, the additional profit much higher than what they would have made just by striking full weight coinages for the Crown.

After a good deal of attribution effort, Syd Martin was able to identify the Hibernia dies as Martin 4.5-Fb.1; the obverse is part of an extremely large group of dies with normal legends and a smaller head. While the reverse die is part of a much smaller family with a dot before HIBERNIA and, in this case, a Broad 3 in the date. It was originally thought that the Hibernia was a set of farthing dies – something of an optical illusion given the slightly larger planchet for the host coin, but with the use of the excellent quality plates in the Martin book, the correct attribution was eventually found.

When one thinks of "dic trial," what usually comes to mind is something special, perhaps a pattern issue, or perhaps a trial of a die as it was being made to make sure that it looked the way the artist intended. But this doesn't seem to be the case here. The obverse die was paired with 7 different reverses, while the reverse die comes with 6 different obverses – both dies clearly something of workhorses in the series, and neither die is "special" in the sense of being possible pattern or presentation type issues. While the strike is incomplete on both sides, it appears that both dies were fully engraved, with all the legends and design detail that were required, so we can rule out the possibility of it being an artist's proof of some sort.

Which begs the question WHY something like this would have been made. Wood's coinages are not overstruck on other issues – the main reason that he sought patents for the Hibernia and Rosa Americana coinage was to use copper from mines that

his family owned (and since they owned iron mines as well, they would have a supply of metal necessary to produce dies too). It would make no sense for Wood to even contemplate overstriking other coins for mass production – by 1723 his Hibernia issues were already causing complaint in Ireland, and if he were to issue something that looked like overstruck Gun money he would certainly have been the butt of even more barbed comments concerning his coinage – especially so if the host coin was a counterfeit issue! Imagine the fun that Jonathan Swift and others would have ridiculing such a concoction if it were produced in quantity!

However, as is often the case, the coin itself offers some clues as to the reason it was probably produced. As can be seen in the accompanying photograph – oriented both to show the William III undertype and the Hibernia overtstrike – there is a marked difference in appearance on either side of the coin. On the obverse the Hibernia strike is a bit stronger overall than the host coin, and definitely much stronger at the upper left quadrant, with a neat intermingling of the legends of the two coins elsewhere on this side. The reverse is a different story, with the Hibernia overstrike weak everywhere save the bottom left quadrant, with everything else showing the undertype boldly. A hint of what might be a "7" is visible in the date area, which would mean the counterfeit host coin is probably a 1700 or 1701 issue.

The areas of weakness on either side suggest that this coin is a die set-up trial – probably to test the alignment of the two dies in the press itself, since the coin suggests that left side of the dies were aligned closer than the right (since Hibernia were intended to be struck coin-turn), accounting for the much weaker strike on the right side of the coin, especially so on the reverse (also suggesting that the obverse die was the lower one in the press in this instance, since it received the full brunt of the striking force, while the reverse die barely imparted its image). It is possible that it was also intended to test the striking pressure needed to bring up the designs – but since the mint had been operating for well over a year and already had that figured out, it's less likely such a test would be needed unless a much deeper-cut set of dies were being used (which is not the case here).

As to the choice of a host coin, that's a bit of an uncertainty. The mint would surely have a large quantity of unstruck planchets on hand, and one would expect a press operator to reach into a bin, pull one out and strike it – and toss it into the "reject" bin where error coins probably were sent to await melting since major errors for Hibernias are few and far between. One could only surmise that said blank planchets weren't available at the time this was struck, so the coiner reached into his pocket and pulled out a coin that would do the trick. In 1723 there wouldn't have been a lot of copper coins in circulation in England to choose from – the Wood issues obviously did not circulate there since they were intended for Ireland. There would possibly be some of the 1717-1718 "dump issues" of George I, though those would probably have been a tad too small in diameter to fully test the dies. The George I halfpennies of 1719-1723 would have been current currency and probably too valuable to "waste" by striking with another set of dies (and, of course, it would have been in questionable taste to do so, since many monarchs would not be pleased with having their royal effigy stamped over!). A lightweight, counterfeit halfpenny of an earlier king would have caused no such concern – if it were

accepted in circulation it would have probably been at less than face value, so the cost of using it was minimal. It's unclear whether the piece circulated much (or at all) after it was struck – but it could easily have remained a pocket piece for the coiner that made it.

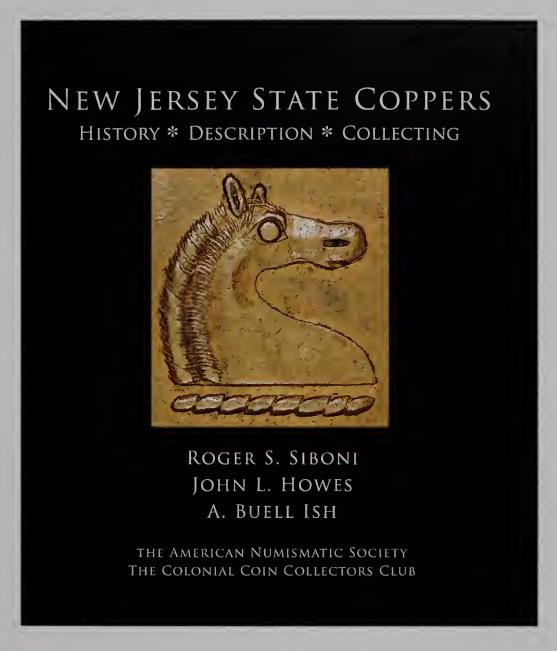
290 years after it was struck, this fascinating die trial can finally be appreciated by collectors – and it's nice to know that there are still new things left to discover!



Figure One: Upper, smaller image shows the die trial oriented in relation to the counterfeit William III halfpenny used as the host coin. The lower, slightly enlarged image shows the same piece oriented to show the Hibernia overstrike. Note the mixing of legends on the obverse, as well as the strength of BOTH busts, the preservation of the William III bust most likely due to higher relief on the original host coin.

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#### **LONG-AWAITED NEW JERSEY BOOK:**



With a forward by Michael Hodder

Andrew Meadows, Deputy Director of the American Numismatic Society, has indicated that the long-awaited book on New Jersey coppers authored by Roger Siboni, Jack Howes, and Buell Ish and co-published by ANS and C4 should be available in September or early October. Pricing for the volume, exclusive of shipping costs, will be \$235 full price -- but \$165 for ANS and C4 members. As soon as the book is available, purchases may be made by mail (via a form that can be downloaded) or directly through the ANS website using either PayPal or credit card.

#### COLONIAL COIN COLLECTOR CLUB RESEARCH GRANTS AVAILABLE

C4 has just recently launched a new program designed to award grants of up to \$1500 for original research. The purpose of these research grants is to provide C4 members financial support to conduct original research on Colonial Coins, Colonial Currency or related topics that results in an article submitted for publication in the C4 Newsletter. If you are interested in applying for a grant, please fill out the Research Application located on the Website and submit it to:

James P. Rosen, MD 9 Seminole Way Bloomfield, CT 06002

Please be sure to fill out the application completely, and read the Description of Research Project and Maximum Grant Award. Also, be cognizant of what the grant covers. Although these grants are for all C4 members, we would hope that those who apply are in need of financial support for their research.

#### HONORIAL AND MEMORIAL FUNDS

The Board has established Honorial and Memorial Funds into which money can be donated from members and non-members of C4 in memory of an individual or in honor of an occasion. Currently there are two funds that one can donate into, the Educational Fund and the Library Fund. If you are interested in donating money to these funds, please find the application for donation on the C4 website.

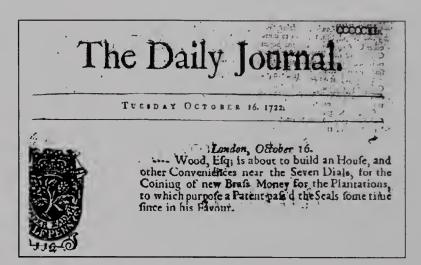
#### COMPLETE C4 NEWSLETTER CDs FOR SALE

C4 is making available on CD of a complete set of *C4 Newsletters* from 1993 (vol.1, no.1) through 2011 (vol.19, no. 4). The format is a fully searchable PDF files, which makes life and research much easier. Thanks to Randy Clark, Ray Williams and Gary Trudgen for their vision and extremely hard work, which now lets us offer these wonderful research tools to you for \$50 plus \$4.00 p&h for members or \$75 plus \$4.00 p&h for non-members. To order, please contact either (a) Wayne Shelby at dughistory@juno.com or at P.O. Box 568 Rancocas, NJ 08073 or (b) Charlie Rohrer at RohrerC@cadmus.com or at P.O. Box 25 Mountville, PA 17554. Please send your check made out to C4 to Charlie Rohrer at the above address.

#### C4 ANNOUNCES THE RELEASE OF ITS LATEST BOOK: THE ROSA AMERICANA COINAGE OF WILLIAM WOOD by Sydney F. Martin

William Wood conceived a plan to manufacture coins for Britain's American

Plantations, which were constantly in need of small change to support everyday commercial trans-actions. This plan became entangled in the politics and economic theories of the day, with King George, his mistress, Isaac Newton, Robert Walpole, and other English notables, as well as the colonial merchants, playing key roles in the story behind the production and distribution of the coins.



Drawing upon his original research the author examines the historical context in which the coins were produced, integrating often conflicting existing material. Particular attention is paid to the methods employed in manufacturing these coins, from the underlying metallurgy, to the process of preparing and striking the planchets, the locations where they were made and their circulation patterns.

A catalogue of known die varieties is developed for each of the three denominations issued. Some 21 varieties of halfpence, 66 varieties of pence, and 36 varieties of twopence are identified. As well as describing the coins themselves, he has explored related experimental and pattern issues, providing new insights into these enigmatic issues. Production quantities are estimated, rarity and condition census data developed, and major holdings examined.

Michael Hodder, in his *Introduction* states "The best advice anyone can take before undertaking a difficult research project is condensed in this quotation from Marcus Portius Cato Censorius (234-149 B.C.): 'Master the subject, the words will follow.' Syd Martin's new book on William Wood's Rosa Americana issues is a good example of the continuing aptness of the saying."

The book, which is enjoying favorable reviews, can be obtained from Charles Davis, Numismatic Literature, P.O. Box 547, Wenham, MA 01984; Tel: 978-468-2933; Fax: (978) 468 7893; email: numislit@aol.com.

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#### **Obtaining Back Copies of C4 Newsletter and C4 Auction Catalogues**

Wayne Shelby has agreed to store the back copies of the *C4 Newsletter*. People wishing to purchase back issues that are still available should send their money to our treasurer, Charlie Rohrer, whose contact data are at page 2. Upon receipt of the money, he will contact Wayne.

who will mail out the material. Back copies of the *Newsletter* are \$10 for the first and \$8 for all after that placed at the same time. If you have questions of what material is available, you can contact Wayne at:

P.O. Box 568 Rancocas, NJ 08073-956

dughistory@juno.com 609-261-6662 (Home)

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#### C4 Offers Important Colonial Books

For more information on the following three books, published by the Colonial Coin Collectors Club (C4), visit the C4 website at <a href="www.colonialcoins.org">www.colonialcoins.org</a>. These books may be ordered directly from: Charles Davis, Numismatic Literature, P.O. Box 547, Wenham, MA 01984; Tel: 978-468-2933; Fax: (978) 468 7893; email: <a href="mailto:numislit@aol.com">numislit@aol.com</a>.

- (1) Jordan, Lou. John Hull, The Mint, and The Economics of Massachusetts Coinage, Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2002.
- (2) Vlack, Robert. An Illustrated Catalogue of the French Billon Coinage in the Americas, Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2004.
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The Daniel Frank Sedwick database of fake cobs is now on ForgeryNetwork: http://www.forgerynetwork.com/default.aspx?keyword=cob..http://www.forgerynetwork.com/asset.aspx?id=QEjfzd5ZR~x~8=

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The Silver Coins of Massachusetts. The Silver Coins of Massachusetts by Christopher J. Salmon is a splendidly illustrated review of the silver coins of Massachusetts, employing the latest historical and numismatic evidence as well as novel scientific analysis. Minting techniques are explored in detail. All varieties of the coinage are newly classified with a consistent yet flexible taxonomic system that lists the varieties in chronological order and can readily accommodate potential future discoveries. The system allows an appreciation for how varieties evolved and the relative degree of change that occurred at each step. It is designed to be as simple as possible without oversimplifying, with all varieties named according to their obverse and reverse dies. The book includes a fully illustrated atlas that details important characteristic features. The last part of the atlas displays each variety at actual size to aid in attribution. Regardless of your specialty, adding a Massachusetts Shilling to your collection is always a welcome event. Consider adding this book to your library. To order, call Megan at ANS with your credit card at 212-571-4470 ext 117.

#### C4 Membership Dues

Annual dues are currently \$25.00 for Regular Membership and \$10.00 for Junior Membership (under 18 years of age). They are payable on a calendar year basis... due January 1. The year through which you are paid appears after your name on the mailing address label on the *C4 Newsletter* envelope. Life Memberships can be purchased for 25 times the annual membership cost, or \$625.00. You may mail checks (made out to "C4") to:

Charlie Rohrer, C4 Treasurer PO Box 25 Mountville, PA 17554

Thank you for paying in a timely manner... It makes his job easier and will be much appreciated!

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#### NEW RESOURCE FOR THE C4 NEWSLETTER

Our C4 Newsletter now has an index available on our website at www.colonialcoins.org. There are actually two indexes: one by author and a second by topic/title. This is a beginning and the index will improve over time. We have intentions of updating the index within a week or two of every issue being shipped. We ask past authors and contributors to the C4N to please review their work in the index and forward any corrections/additions/suggestions to Ray Williams at <a href="mailto:njraywms@optonline.net">njraywms@optonline.net</a> or give a call.

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In accordance with our by-laws, those who have recently joined C4 as provisional members are listed below. If any current C4 member in good standing has a reason any of the following should be denied membership in C4, please contact either your Regional VP or the President of the Club, Jim Rosen. The new provisional members, with their home states, are:

Frank Grund - MN	Paul Stolzer - NJ	
Dale Kline - MI	David Stonecypher - CA	
John Petrow - FL	Travis Thompson - WA	
Michael Schmidt - IN	John Trustey - NY	

#### **MEMORIAL SITE**

C4 has decided that we would like to honor those who have passed away by placing their name on a Memorial Page in our *Newsletter* and on our Website. If you know of any club member who has passed way, please send their information such as their age, collecting habits, where they lived and anything else you would like to Editor Syd Martin at <a href="mailto:sfmartin5@comcast.net">sfmartin5@comcast.net</a> and to Website manager Stan Stephens at <a href="mailto:sstephens@hsc.wvu.edu">sstephens@hsc.wvu.edu</a>. We note the passing of Richard Doty (1942-2013), senior curator at the Smithsonian Institution's National Numismatic Collection on 2 June 2013.

#### C4 LIBRARY NEWS

(Leo Shane)

Thank You to those who have checked their old copies of auction catalogs and donated them to the library. There's still room for more. The Library is interested in getting copies of past auction catalogs that we currently do not have. Take a look at the list shown on the club website. Any that are not already in the library are greatly appreciated. Remember, all catalogs that have at least one Colonial will have the colonial section separated and added to the library archive. Catalogs with major colonial content will be retained in their entirety. At this time I would especially ask you to look for copy the Stacks Ford catalog sale #9. With a soft copy of this catalog, the library will have 2 complete soft cover sets plus the leatherette set donated by Stacks. Thanks

Below are new items acquired by the club since the last *C4 Newsletter*. They are now available for loan to any C4 members. A complete list of library holdings and instructions on how to borrow them is available at the C4 website <a href="https://www.colonialcoins.org">www.colonialcoins.org</a>. Thanks to all who have donated items!

#### Books, Manuscripts & Auction Catalogs:

Stacks, John J. Ford Jr. Collection of Coins, Medals and Currency Part I (Continental Dollars, NJ Coppers, VT Coppers, Fugio Cents), 14 October 2003, New York, NY – Donated by Syd Martin.

Stacks, John J. Ford Jr. Collection of Coins, Medals and Currency Part XVI (Medallic Distinctions Awarded to First Peoples; Nueva Espana, La Nouvelle-France, British North America, The United States of America), 17 October 2006, New York, NY – Donated by Syd Martin.

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Stacks, *The Americana Sale*, 26-27 January 2010, New York, NY – Donated by Syd Martin.

Bowers & Ruddy, *The Julius Turoff Collection*, 1-2 October 1976, Western States Convention, Los Angeles, CA – Donated by Syd Martin.

Bowers and Merena, *The Virgil M. Brand Collection*, 7-8 November 1983, New York, NY (2 volume copy) – Donated by Syd Martin.

Sotheby's, A Sacred Relic: The Washington-Lafayette Cincinnati Medal, 11 December 2007, New York, NY – Donated by Syd Martin.

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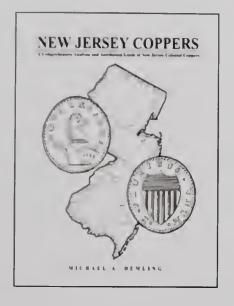
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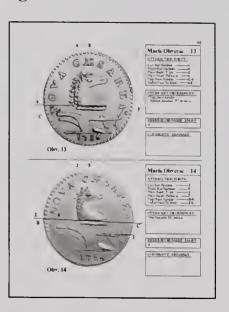
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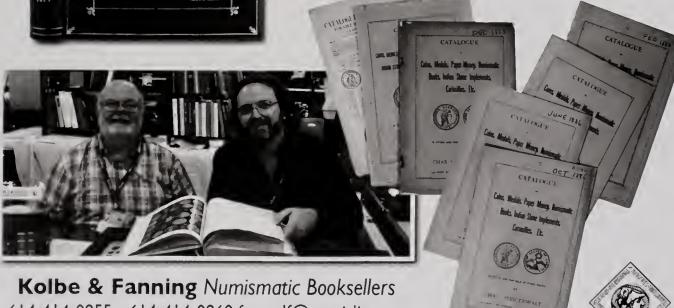
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